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However, I also thought it advisable that the Department also instruct the Halifax consul directly.

The present case demonstrates the necessity of my inspecting Halifax passengers traveling on a vessel also carrying passengers for a port of the United States. As to the mode of inspection, I again beg to refer to my dispatch, No. 35, of April 13th last; at the same time I wish to inform the Department that I now require the packet company to furnish me with lists showing the names and country of residence of all Halifax passengers, so that I may know whether or not any of these emigrants come from an infected country. These lists I have properly sworn to by the ship's physician and officer, in the usual way, and feel certain that the Department approves of my doing so.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HUGH PITCAIRN, *Consul*.

Hon. WILLIAM R. DAY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

NOTE.—The above telegram was repeated to the health officer at New York on May 14, 1898.

Arrival at Halifax, of steamship Pisa, from Hamburg, with 3 cases of small-pox on board.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inclose for your consideration a copy of a dispatch from the consul general at Halifax, reporting the arrival there of the emigrant steamer *Pisa* with 3 cases of smallpox on board. After the removal of the patients and a thorough disinfection, the vessel left for New York on the 26th ultimo.

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 27, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the steamer *Pisa*, mentioned in Department of State dispatch, numbered 20, arrived in this port last Sunday night, the 22d instant. Three cases of smallpox developed during her voyage from Hamburg. The ship was detained in quarantine and all the Halifax passengers were landed there and are now in hospital. The entire ship was disinfected and also the clothing of all the emigrants, under the direction of the health officer of this port.

I am informed that the smallpox cases while on board the steamship were carefully isolated. The *Pisa* left here last night, the 26th instant, with 183 emigrants on board bound for New York.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN G. FOSTER,
Consul-General.

Hon. J. B. MOORE, *Assistant Secretary of State.*

INDIA.

Plague in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, *May 4, 1898.*

SIR: In continuation of my dispatch, No. 54, dated April 27th last, in which I said that there had been a number of suspicious cases in Calcutta, but that the health officer had not decided whether they were well-defined cases of bubonic plague, or not, I now have the honor to inclose herewith a report of the proceedings of the legislative council of Bengal, with the remarks of the lieutenant governor published in the *Englishman* of the 2d instant, announcing that plague exists in Calcutta,

but that so far there had been but about 25 cases and 12 deaths in ten days, scattered through the various parts of the city, but I have cabled for your information "Plague sporadic." When it is considered that the population of Calcutta is about 800,000, it will be seen how infinitesimal is the number compared with the population.

As will be seen by the report inclosed, the Government is taking prompt, and what is hoped will prove effective, measure to prevent the spread of the disease.

There has been a panic in the city among the native population, more from the fear that the zenana (the women's rooms) will be violated in the house-to-house inspection, the enforcement of segregation and the separation of families, as was done in Bombay, Poona, Karachi, and other places, and that quarantine would prevent their escape from the city, than the fear of the plague itself, but the publication of the measures to be adopted by the legislative council and the assurances of the lieutenant governor have allayed the excitement, and those running will await further developments of the disease.

Fortunately, it has come at a time of year which is the least advantageous to its spread, and the measures adopted may prevent it assuming an epidemic form which, in the present condition of the native quarter with its narrow crowded streets and unsanitary condition, would result not only in sweeping away a large proportion of the population but to practically destroy the large foreign commerce on which Calcutta so largely depends for its prosperity.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, R. F. PATTERSON,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MALTA.

Modification of quarantine regulations.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malta, Valletta, May 16, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a notice issued to-day by his excellency the governor of Malta, relative to a modification of quarantine regulations here.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN H. GROUT, JR.,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

Quarantine regulations at Malta—Government notice.

His excellency the governor, having heard the opinion of the board of health, has been pleased to modify Government notice No. 8, of 7th January, 1898, and to direct that the following regulations be observed, viz:

(1) Vessels which are not allowed to enter the harbor, but are allowed to communicate in quarantine with the islands of Comino and Cominotto under such restrictions as the collector of customs may direct.

(a) Vessels that have on board, or have had during the voyage, cases of cholera, yellow fever, or plague, or cases of a disease with symptoms resembling those of cholera, yellow fever, or plague.

(b) Vessels with pilgrims from the East.

(c) Vessels arriving from Arabian ports in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez and Port Said.

(2) Vessels which are allowed to enter the quarantine harbor to coal and take in provisions under quarantine restrictions.